

ST. LUCIE COUNTY TRIBUNE.

FORT PIERCE, ST. LUCIE COUNTY, FLORIDA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1906.

\$1.00 A YEAR

VOL. II. No. 19.

THE PINEAPPLE GROWERS MEET

Important Conference on the Exportation of Fruit

MR. INGRAHAM PRESENT

Results of Past Season Proves That the English Market is Profitable for Early Shipments.

A most important meeting was held in Fort Pierce Tuesday, when the growers of pineapples who had tried the markets of England during the past season, met in conference in the Improvement club hall, to discuss the results of the seasons experience and lay plans for next year.

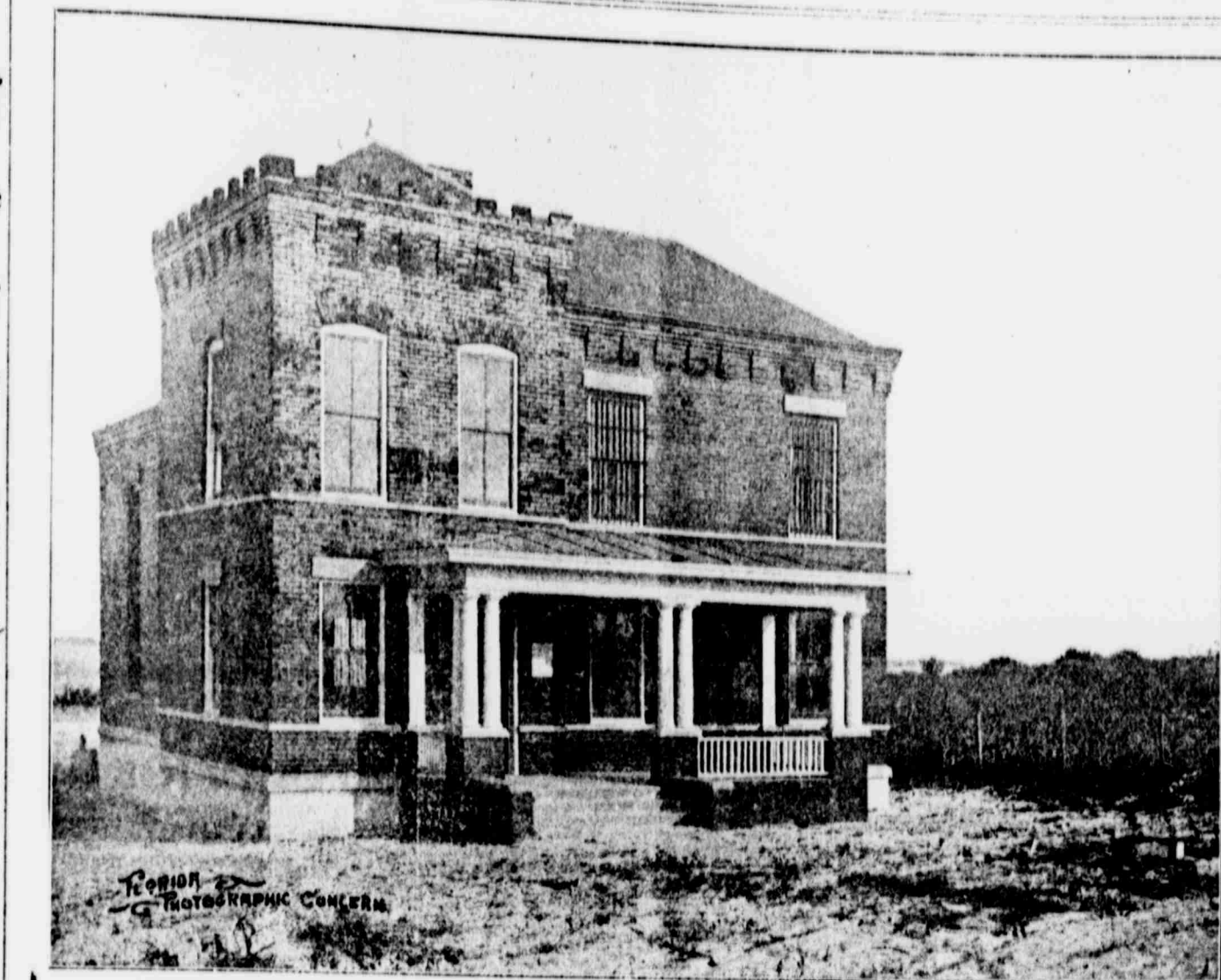
When the meeting was called to order James E. Andrews, of Fort Pierce, was selected to preside, and W. R. Moses, of West Palm Beach, was selected as secretary.

J. E. Ingraham, of St. Augustine, third vice-president of the Florida East Coast railroad, who might be called the God-father of the pineapple export business was called upon to address the meeting. Mr. Ingraham gave a most thoroughly interesting account of the three months he spent on the British Isles during the summer of 1905, in which he investigated the possibilities of introducing the East Coast pineapples into the English markets, and of the arrangements he then made with the big English fruit concern to handle the shipments for the Florida growers. While in Europe Mr. Ingraham made a thorough study of the fruit markets, not only in the British Isles, but in France and Germany as well, and entertained the assembled growers for an hour with a most interesting and instructive talk, covering all points of interest, such as the sources of fruits, kinds, methods and manner of packing and transportation, the prices obtained, the most satisfactory sizes, times of shipments and the native fruits that come in competition. In fact, there was no point that he did not cover to the satisfaction of the growers present.

After Mr. Ingraham's return from England, he called together some of the larger pineapple growers at a meeting held in Miami in the early part of this year, and pledges were secured for the shipment of 5,000 crates to England as an experiment. As a result 5,929 crates were shipped and netted the growers an average of \$1.89 a crate. The average would have been more than \$2.50 per crate had not a misunderstanding occurred as to the date of final shipments. The English distributing agents advised that no shipment be made later than June 20 intending that they should not reach London after that date, while our growers continued to ship from here until that date, and the fruit came into competition with the mammoth strawberry crop of England, with the result that our growers netted less than \$1 on some few shipments. All shipments leaving Florida before the first day of June netted the growers about \$4 a crate—after that date the market fell, and the bottom was reached by July 1st. Mr. Ingraham netted \$1.08 per crate on his first shipment of 303 crates; Mr. Matthews, of West Palm Beach, netted \$4.28 per crate on his first shipment of 42 crates, and \$3.02 per crate on 629 crates shipped at different times during the season—others did nearly as well.

After dinner the meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock, and Walter Hawkins, general manager of the Consolidated Fruit Co., addressed the meeting. The Consolidated Fruit Co., had charge of the forwarding of all the export pines, and Mr. Hawkins described in detail the methods used in handling and dispatching the fruit, and exhibited the manifests, cablegrams, freight bills, account sales, etc., of each shipment, which convinced the growers that their interests had been well looked after.

After the address of Mr. Hawkins the meeting was informal and almost all of the growers present took part in discussing the subject of future shipments and methods to avoid the mistakes of the past seasons. Mr. Ingraham read reports from the sales agents at London and Liverpool, giving an account of the handling of



ST. LUCIE COUNTY JAIL—JUST COMPLETED.

the pines the past season, and their advice as to the manner of packing and dates of shipment for next year.

A resolution was adopted commending the officials of the Florida East Coast railroad for the promptness and efficient manner in which the crop was handled, the Consolidated Fruit Co., for their painstaking endeavors in forwarding shipments and tracing them until aboard ship in New York; and to Elders & Fyffes, the fruit concern who handled them in England for the successful disposition of the fruit entrusted to their care.

A motion was made and carried that the next meeting of this association (The East Coast Export Pineapple Growers' Association) shall be held in Fort Pierce next March, and the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee to arrange for such meeting and gather such information as may come before it. The committee appointed was: J. E. Ingraham, St. Augustine; Walter Hawkins, Jacksonville; C. T. McCarty, Eldred; G. A. Sager, Ankonai; R. D. Hoke, Jensen; J. C. Hancock, Stuart, and G. C. Matthews, West Palm Beach. At this meeting it is expected that one of the members of the firm of Elders & Fyffes, or their general manager, A. Roger Ackerly, will be present and address the growers on the subject of pineapples in the English markets.

Those present at the meeting were: J. E. Ingraham, St. Augustine; Walter Hawkins, Jacksonville; W. R. Moses, and G. C. Matthews West Palm Beach; (continued on page 8)

DRAINAGE DEFEATED IN THIRTY COUNTIES

Full returns show that the famous drainage amendment was defeated by a majority of about 5,000 votes. The following table shows how the various counties stood.

Counties giving a majority for the amendment.			
Brevard	70	Holmes	139
Citrus	13	Lee	405
Clay	9	Liberty	42
Escambia	240	Santa Rosa	181
Franklin	9	Washington	72
Counties against the amendment			
Alachua	501	Madison	90
Baker	56	Manatee	223
Bradford	491	Marion	77
Columbia	359	Monroe	178
Dade	137	Nassau	131
De Soto	181	Orange	335
Duval	341	Osceola	142
Gadsden	357	Polk	127
Hamilton	100	Putnam	367
Hernando	11	St. Johns	205
Hillsboro	156	St. Lucie	107
Jefferson	82	Sumter	219
Lake	95	Suwannee	353
Leon	300	Volusia	229
Levy	400	Walton	15

Since the election Governor Broward has been interviewed by several papers and according to them he has said a great deal in regard to his future policy as well as of defeat. He attributes the defeat to a lack of understanding on the part of the people and says that daainage will go on and land will be sold to keep up expenses.

IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE

The Fort Pierce Concrete Company a New Organization

HAS STRONG BACKING

Building Blocks Manufactured by This Company Now Being Used in the Erection of Three Buildings

One of the enterprises of Fort Pierce that bids fair to be an important factor in its development is the Fort Pierce Concrete Company, which has been recently organized and incorporated, and is already doing an extensive business.

This company is composed of some of our most successful citizens, and men who know how to make a success of anything that they undertake. The officers are: F. H. Fee, president; A. J. Brewer, general manager; C. M. Horton, secretary-treasurer; the above with C. T. McCarty compose the board of directors.

With the exception of Mr. Brewer, the men who compose this company are old residents here, and are well and favorably known to all residents of Indian river. Mr. Brewer, the general manager, has resided near Fort Pierce for about two years, coming here from Ohio, where he spent about twenty years in the brick, stone and cement business, and is a master at the trade, as can easily be verified by a visit to the works of the company, which are situated just north of the ice manufacturing plant.

At the organization of this company the old concrete company was absorbed, their machinery which made a two-piece block, was abandoned, and new machinery installed, and now besides making a one-piece concrete building block, which is superior for building purposes to everything except marble, they are manufacturing re-enforced concrete fence posts, cement brick, tile, cisterns, sidewalk blocks, and, in fact, anything and everything that can be made of cement.

The Fort Pierce Concrete Company is not a building or contracting company, but are manufacturers only, and their product is for sale to contractors or private individuals. They are placing the building blocks on the market at \$160 per thousand. One thousand building blocks will fill as much space in a wall as sixteen thousand brick, which cost \$224; a saving of \$64 in material alone. Another saving in favor of the concrete block is in the cost of labor and mortar in laying. One stone occupying the space of sixteen brick, can be laid with the same labor and mortar as four brick—a saving of seventy-five per cent. In other words, a building that would require sixteen thousand brick to erect can be built of

the concrete blocks at a saving of \$214.

The building blocks made by this company are now being used by A. J. Brewer, contractor and builder, in the erection of the big mercantile building for Fee & Stewart, at the corner of Pine street and Palmetto avenue, the law office of Hemmings & Andrews, opposite the clerk's office on Pine street and the Methodist church at Stuart. Besides these buildings, Mr. Brewer and other contractors are drawing plans and estimates on other buildings, and it is probable that the cement blocks manufactured by the company will be used by several in the near future.

The company employs from three to five men regularly at present, and they are only beginning operations. This week they have installed a brick machine, which will call for additional help, and the fact that the possibilities of cement are only beginning to be understood, argues well for the establishment in our midst of an extensive manufacturing establishment.

Henry Sutherland and Ed Callender, of Cleveland, Ohio, two experienced cement workers, arrived in town Wednesday, and are employed by the concrete company. These men have spent years in the concrete building block business and are thoroughly competent workmen.

Fort Pierce may well be proud of this enterprise, as it is not only a manufacturing establishment that employ labor, but it makes possible the erection of better buildings than have previously been erected here.

THANKSGIVING ENTERTAINMENT

An interesting program has been prepared by the ladies of the Improvement Club for Thanksgiving night, at their hall in Fort Pierce, consisting of music, singing and recitations and concluding with a mirth-producing farce by well-known local talent. The entertainment will begin at eight o'clock.

The following program merits a full attendance

PROGRAM	
Overture	Fort Pierce Band
Vocal Solo	Mrs. Wm. Pomeroy
Reading	Mrs. A. K. Wilson
Violin obligato	Wm. Pomeroy
Reading	Miss Sydney Davenport
Mandolin duet	Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pomeroy
One act farce, entitled "Box and Cox"	
"Mrs. Bouncer"	Mrs. A. K. Wilson
"Mr. Bouncer"	George Backus
"Mr. Cox"	W. E. Tylander

Reserved seats, 35 cents; general admission 25 cents. Seats will be on sale at the Fort Pierce drug store.

The reception and library rooms of the Improvement club building will be open Thanksgiving day, and the board of directors and a committee of ladies will receive during the afternoon. This will be the first anniversary of the opening of the club building.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Fort Pierce Improvement club will be held next Monday, Nov. 26th, at 3 o'clock, in the club building.

THE ETHICS OF SOCIALISM

Paper Read at White City Local by Rev. E. T. R. Frupp.

LAND IS AN HERITAGE

Socialism Favors the Perpetual Ownership of Land by the Government. No Warranty Deeds.

"The Ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity"—Encyclopedia Britannica.

The Gospel of Christ is too often regarded as pertaining only to the soul. But such is a wrong conception of the religion of Jesus, for it plainly deals with the material side of life. Socialism is based on the materialistic conception of history, but it has also an ethical side. As a system it embraces three departments: (1) The Economic, (2) Political, (3) Ethical.

Its first aim is to better the conditions of the human family by a more equal division and distribution of the product of industry. This constitutes the economic feature. But to accomplish which will necessitate obtaining possession of the government, hence the political. Involved in the first is the aim also to improve the state of society by large means and time for mental and moral culture of the masses. Here the ethical is prominent.

It is worth repeating: Socialism proper deals with industrial conditions; Therefore economics are most prominent. The political feature comes of the necessity of controlling the machinery of government for the application of right principles in methods for the development of the industrial life. The ethical has an important office in the inculcating of the moral obligations of man to his fellow man, and giving expression to those obligations.

In tracing the relations between Socialism and Christianity we appeal to Divine Authority in the first place, secondly to reason in applying the lessons of Christianity to present industrial conditions. We recognize the Christ as the highest expression of the Father of us all. Jesus recognized the Mosaic Law as the gift of God. He endorsed it and gave it the weightiest authority. He saw in the ceremonial law types and shadows of himself, and therefore to be fulfilled in his life and death; but that the moral laws were to govern society for all time. There were also economic laws for the well being of society and the individual. And so important to the industrial life of the nation and all the people, that Christ said: "But it is easier for heaven and earth to pass away than for one tittle of the law to fail." (Luke 16: 17)

The ethics of socialism and its economic principles as well, are found in The Law and are forcibly presented by the prophets in denouncing the sins of the people—in which prominence is given the violation of the land law. The socialist theory is that the land is the heritage of the human race, and therefore all have a right to a share in it. The scripture presents the same thought with reference to every one's inalienable right to land—Lev. 25: 23—presents God as speaking thus: "The land shall not be sold to an uttercutting off (Heb); for the land is mine for ye are strangers and sojourn with me." The old version reads "for ever." The American standard version has it, "The land shall not be sold in perpetuity." In modern parlance, "No warrant deeds nor quit-claim deeds shall be given." Christ tells us that the principle shall be restored (and doubtless made more perfect in adoptions to present or future needs.) Socialism has arrived at the conclusion through industrial developments that the restoration of the land to the public is inevitable. From the teaching of Christ we may say that He not in physical or personal presence, but by the evolutionary force of the Gospel, will restore the lost title of every son and daughter of Adam, to each and their posterity. And it is one of the aims of socialism under its plan there can be no sales of land, no mortgages no incumbrances of debt to dispossess any of home and land, or means of living. Would not that be a full of living. (continued on page 3)